EXECUTIVE VIEWS FOR LAWMAKERS.

(Continued from page one.)

seems imperative that this power of assessment shall be given to one central board, which will thoroughly consider the rights of the state.

CARE OF PUBLIC FUNDS.

pangers of Officials Using it to Their

Own Enrichment Pointed Out. Own Enrichment Pointed Out.

In my previous message to the legislature, I called attention to the fact that custodians of public funds are that custodians of public funds are in some instances not paid a salary commensurate with the responsibilities commensurate with the responsibilities commensurate with the responsibilities commensurate with the responsibilities of their work; and a temptation necessarily arises to make profit out of the sarily arises to make profit out of the use of the funds entrusted to their their thanks of the continuous control of the state (Article XIII, section 8):

"The making of profit out of public
"The making of profit out of public
monies, or using the same for any
purpose not authorized by law, by any
purpose not authorized by law, by any
purpose not authorized by law, by any
purpose and shall be deemed a felpublic office,"

and shall be punished as provided
by law, but part of such punishment
shall be disqualification to hold pubte office."

this explicit provision of the lic office."

From this explicit provision of the constitution, (though some way is doubtless found to evade it) you can see how great danger is incurred by see how great danger is incurred by a public officer in attempting to eke a public officer in attempting to these conditions, I repeat in view of these conditions, I repeat in view of these conditions, I repeat in view of these conditions and emphasize the recommendation made in my previous message, that laws be enacted making strict regulations regarding the use of public monies, and allowing to the custodians thereof sufficient compensation to render this manipulation of funds entirely unnecessary. I shall be pleased to confer with your committees on this important matter.

de do confer with your committees on this important matter.

In this connection, I respectfully call your attention to the fact that under the present law the \$\$2,000 col-lected (as per report of state treas-urer, Dec. 1, 1905) as interest on the reservoir fund, can not be lent out. It lies idle in the hands of the state treasurer. Yet with this fund (now treasurer. Yet with this fund thow over \$100,000) and other amounts use-less in its possession, the state last year was under the necessity of bor-rowing and paying interest on some

This fact further emphasizes the recommendation made above that the laws be amended so as to allow all public monies to be lent on approved scurity, and the interest used for the tenefit of the state or the subdivisions to which the funds belong.

ENGINEER'S ESTIMATE.

Law Should be Amended to Prevent Collection Before Contracts Are Made

Under the present law, when side Under the present law, when show walk or sewer extension and other improvements are projected, in citles of the first and second class, it is possible for the tax and the lien involved by it, to be based on the estimates furnished by the engineers. It appears that the law should be amended so as to make it possible for the money to be collected only when the contracts are let or the actual cost detertracts are let, or the actual cost deter mined. You are respectfully request ed to give this subject consideration.

INSURANCE COMMISSIONER.

Recommends Establishment of a De partment of That Kind. rding to the report of the secre

tary of state, ex-officio insurance com-missioner, there was in force in Utah at the close of the year 1905, insurance aggregating in round numbers \$116,000,000. This was divided into three general classes, as follows:

Accident and casualty.....\$16,000,000 Life (in legal reserve compa-nies and one assessment

These totals do not include the large

amount of insurance carried by citizens of Utah in the various fraternal These figures indicate that a very

arge insurance is carried in the state indeed, statistics show that the amount of insurance in Utah is larger, in proportion to its population, than in most of the states. This applies to both life and fire insurance.

In nearly all the other states, the

work of supervising and examining the insurance companies doing business therein is placed in the hands of an hisurance commissioner, appointed for that express purpose, and required to devote all his time to the work. In Utah, however, this work is required of a state official who has all he can do to perform the other labors attached to his office. It has been demonstrated, and is being emphasized every day, that and is being emphasized every day, that the secretary of state cannot possibly devote as much time to the supervision of insurance companies as the importance of the work demands. And it is out of the question for the state bank examiner to do it, as his time is fully occupied in the examination of the state banks.

banks. Yet there are particulars in which insurance companies should be careful-y supervised, and examined as often as thought advisable, in order that the vast interests represented in the fig. ures I have just quoted, may be safe-guarded. Some of these particulars are: solvency, equitable policy con-tracts, licensing of agents, unjust dis-crimination. crimination, prompt payment of losses, unwholesome restrictions and technicalliles, rebating, misrepresentation of contracts, and many others. I am safe in saying that a loss of thousands of dollars is visited every year upon the citizens of the state, from the various items enumerated above. Strict examination and supervision would materially reduce this less of the state.

mation and supervision would materially reduce this loss. Of course, it is impossible to avoid it altogether. For the above reasons I would strongly urge that you enact legislation providing for a department of insurance in the State of Utah. It should provide for the appointment of an insurance the state of Utah. It should provide for the appointment of an insurance commissioner, whose duty it will be to give his entire time to the supervision of the companies doing business in the state, including, if your judgment coincides with mine, building and loan associations not regularly under the supervision of the bank examiner. He should Alson of the bank examiner. He should be allowed a slary commensurate with the importance of his work, and should be chosen for his ability and fearless impartiality. I am confident that it your honorable body shall provide for such a department, the saving of ex-Such a department, the saving of ex-less and loss to the citizens of the state will more than counterbalance the

Regenses attaching to the office.

In this connection, I wish to recom-send that certain changes be made in mend that certain changes be made in the existing insurance laws of the state. While I am not in favor of imposing vaxatious restrictions in restraint of trade, I do favor the requirement that every company doing business in Utah shall prove its solvency and its ability meet its claims. I also favor the imposing of strict regulations every to meet its claims. I also favor the imposing of strict regulations against resuling and unjust discrimination by life insurance companies between persons of the same age and expectancy of life.

I shall be pleased to confer with your committees on serving the interests of the people in this important matter.

LICENSING OF AGENTS.

Under the present law, special reference being made to section 206, Revised Statutes, 1898, it is possible for the agent of any corporation doing busclies to be licensed, first by the state, then by any or all of the towns and cities in which he does business. This applies particularly to the agents of life, accident and fire insurance com-

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Act on the liver and bowels, cure bli-iousness, constipation, morning and sick headache, break up colds, relieve uncomfortable fullness after dinner. Painless cathartic. 25c. Peptiron

Pills Ironize the blood, tone It's Good the stemach, aid digestion, and give restful sleep. Especially beneficial in nervousness and anemia. Chocolate-coated, pleasant to take. Two sizes: 50c. and \$1. Druggists or mail.

C. I. HOOD CO., Lowell, Mass.

HOOD

panies, whose agents pay a state li-cense, but are compelled to travel in prosecution of their business from city to city, each town or city having the right to exact a license for business done therein. In many cases these local licenses are very much higher than the state license.

state license. I would recommend that the law b so amended as to give to the town or city the right to license agents of cor-porations only when it is established that they have not been licensed by the that they have not been into the state. While I am desirous that the licensing power of the cities shall not be unduly curtailed. I do not favor this power being extended so as to form an insurmountable barrier to the extension of legitimate business

EDUCATION.

Growth Under Statehood Explained And Future Needs Set Forth.

Since Utah was admitted to state Since Utah was admitted to statehood, its school property has trebled
in value, and there has been a remarkable increase in the expenditure of
money per capita for chilidren of
school age enrolled in the common
schools. This per capita is now over
\$21 per year. There are still a number of districts, however, where on
account of small income from taxation, pupils are deprived of the educational advantages they are justly cational advantages they are justly entitled to. This deficiency was over-come in part by the last legislature al-lowing the state to render assistance districts with income too small fo efficient support; and a few districts took advantage of the offer of help. In this connection, it is suggested by the superintendent that it is not well to allow the primary schools to suffer on account of too liberal support be-ing given to the higher institutions.

Attention is called by the superintendent to the fact that in some districts the funds which belong exclusively to teachers' salary account are diverted by the trustees to other channels. This practise is decreasing; but in his opinion it prevails enough to justify an amendment to the law providing that amounts so diverted shall be deducted from the next annual apportionment of state or county funds pportionment of state or county funds

apportionment of state or county funds to the offending district.

At the recent election an amendment to the state constitution was adopted, giving the legislature power to pass laws allowing the use of state funds for local high schools. This is, in my opinion, a commendable action; but the power thus given to you should, I respectfully suggest, be used with great discretion and under the most carefully considered safeguards. most carefully considered safeguards. Local high schools are most desirable. So far as they can be fostered without infringing on the three mill tax, or injuring the institutions dependent upon the state for support, they should be helped. It is gratifying that during the past two years several districts be helped. It is gratifying that during the past two years several districts have erected high school buildings or laken other steps to build up this important part of the public school work. In addition to the moral influence these high schools will exert on the communities where they are established, they will have a great value as a means of training the young people. is a means of training the young peo-ole in industrial lines, and furnishing profitable outlet for their activities.

a profitable outlet for their activities. In the superintendent's report attention is called to the wording of the mendment referred to, and suggestions are made as to the proper way for your honorable body to carry out its provisions. These items are referred to you for consideration.

The law passed by the last legislature making the requirements of teachers somewhat higher than they were before, has resulted in greater competency. But it has made it difficult to secure teachers, especially for cult to secure teachers, especially for the districts where low salaries are aid and the school year is short. There is no denying the fact that the teachers' remuneration is low, considering the responsibility of their position and the requirements made of them. And yet the revenues of the state are such that it is difficult to determine where the line shall be drawn between the educational demands of the state and its income. To your wisdom this important question is referred, with the suggestion that the public schools form one of the most essential agencies for the industrial and moral improvement of the state There is no denying the fact that th

moral improvement of the state.
Statistics show that tuberculosis is on the increase in the United States. Statistics show that tuberculosis is on the increase in the United States. Yet in India, where there are 400,-100,000 of people, poor and suffering from scarcity of good food and even of good water, the children are singularly free from this disease. This is said to be due to the fact that daily exercises in deep breathing are required of the pupils in the schools. Not only on account of tuberculosis, but afrom the general standpoint of hygiene, I recommend that the school law of Utah be so amended as to require this daily exercise both of pupils and of teachers.

Suggestions are made by the superintendent of amendments to the present law along the lines of county teachers' institutes, choice and care of text books, time of taking school census, the mill tax plan of supporting educational institutions, and so forth. These questions are respectfully submitted to you.

UNIVERSITY OF UTAH.

Executive Advice Regarding the Appropriation Asked by Regents.

The report of the board of regents of the University of Utah is submitted to you herewith. It contains data of great interest and importance to the citizens of the state, and especially to you who are entrusted with making appropriations to public institutions. The most important of these items are most important of these items are indicated:

The most important of these items are here indicated:

A large increase of students of college grade in noted, together with the gradual elimination of the preparatory work. There is a considerable net increase in attendance, and an urgent request for greater building facilities accompanies the reports of the heads of departments. In this connection there is submitted the draft of a bill providing for the erection of a main building, to cost not less than \$250,000. This draft and the question of the advisability of the passage of the bill are respectfully submitted to you. The urgent request for enlarged facilities to relieve the present crowded condition should, it seems to me be thoroughly considered by your honorable body.

As you are doubtless aware the University with the seems to the list.

orable body.

As you are doubtless aware, the Uni-

As you are doubtless aware, the University as at present constituted consists of four distinct institutions, the school of arts and sciences, the state school of arts and sciences, the state school of mines, the state normal school and the Cedar City branch normal. The needs of all these institutions are segregated in the requests for appropriations for the next blennium; and your close investigation of these items is respectfully suggested.

The needs of the university are tabulated in the report. For the institutions located at Salt Lake City, including maintenance, supplies, buildings, etc., a request is made for \$377,554. For all the needs of the branch normal, \$49,000. The total is \$426,554. It should be understood that this amount is exclusive of expected income from the university land fund, entrance fees, and other sources. It represents the amount you are asked to appropriate from the state funds.

You are respectfully requested to

give this matter close consideration from the standpoint of the great me of the cause for which the money asked, and also from the standpoint asked, and also from the standpoint of the needs of other state institutions, and the condition of the finances. The citi-zens of the state naturally have great pride in its educational institutions; and if sufficient income could be se-cured, we should all be glad to grant to the schools ample provision for their needs. But a careful consideration of the revenues of the state is required, in order that appropriations may be in order that appropriations may be kept within the lines of enforced econ-omy. It will be your province, in con-nection with this and other appropriations, to draw this line wherever your wisdom may dictate.

AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.

It is Ably Managed and Requests Appropriation of \$153,316. This important institution shows

healthy growth during the past two years, notwithstanding the drawback healthy growth during the past two years, notwithstanding the drawback occasioned by the destruction of the mechanic arts building in September, 1905. A slight falling off in attendance was noticeable during that year, but it has been more than made up in the present school year. One of the deficits you will be asked to pass upon is that created with the consent of the board of examiners to reconstruct this building.

Your attention is called to the provision in the Adams act, passed in 1906, requiring legislative assent to the purpose of the additional grants made therein. An act will necessarily be passed during your session, con-forming to the requirements of this

act of Congress, and satisfying the technical details thereof.

It is gratifying to note from the report of the board of trustees, that a greater development is being made each year in the technical courses for which the college was established. Agriculture, mechanic arts, and kindred dred subjects are attracting a rapidly increasing number of the young people who are privileged to attend the insti-

The trustees present for your consid-The trustees present for your consideration reasons for the re-establishment of courses in engineering, as a part of the broad policy which has characterized the administration of the college in the past. Especial mention s made of irrigation engineering. is made of irrigation engineering. This matter should receive careful consideration, as a measure was passed by the last legislature, and approved by the executive, eliminating these courses from the Agricultural college curriculum. A number of other suggestions are made in the report, and you are are made in the report, and you are respectfully referred to the document

The total amount of appropriation requested for the next two years is \$153,316. This is exclusive of the \$78,000 expected from other sources of in-It would seem that for the eff cient management of the college, the amount named is necessary. Yet the same clear judgment on your part is essential in determining the the state can afford to vay for the maintenance of this institution, as in the case of all other departments. You will observe that in this report, as in that of the regents of the university. higher salaries for heads of depart-ments and for the faculty in general are suggested.

INSTITUTE FOR AFFLICTED.

Conditions at the School for the Deaf. Dumb and Blind, From the report of this institution, submitted herewith, it appears that the usual excellent work is being done, in behalf of this afflicted portion of the community. Evidence of the benefits attending the work of this school is seen every day in the reports reis seen every day in the reports re-ceived from former students who are in positions of usefulness and honor in various parts of the United States.

There has been a falling off in num-ber of students, during the past two years, on account of the establishment of a similar institution in Idaho, from which state a considerable number students were sent to our school in the past. This has caused a reduction in revenue, without a corresponding decrease in expense. In fact, an in-crease of home pupils has been no-

I am pleased to note that the oral method of teaching the deaf pupils has almost entirely supplanted the sign method. It is very much more satisfactory. Practical work keeps pace factory. Practical work keeps pace with the purely intellectual, and these young people are being well fitted for the battle of life. The school has received favorable mention and dis-tinction wherever its exhibits have been placed; and one of the most gratflying evidences of the appreciation of its work, is the fact that the national convention of instructors of the deaf is to be held in Ogden in 1908.

deaf is to be held in Ogden in 1908.

The total amount asked for to support the school during the next two years is \$85,750. Regarding the third item in the tabulated request of the trustees, I wish to explain that the severe wind storm which visited Ogden and other portions of the state on Oct. 21, 1906, blew down the chimney of the boiler house. It is being erected again, and the estimated cost of it is \$1,500. It will, of course, be necessary for you to appropriate this necessary for you to appropriate this amount, in addition to whatever funds you may set aside for the regular maintenance of the school.

HELP FOR THESE.

Requirements of the School for the Feeble-Mined and for Epileptics. According to information furnished me by the state superintendent of public instruction, the superintendent of the School for the Deaf and Dumb and the Blind, the medical superintendent of the State Mental hospital, and the state board of health, there are in Utah 100 children of school age who are mentally incompetent to the degree that they are unable to do the work of the public schools with equal ease and on an equal footing with the average child. At the same time, they are not sufficiently weak to war-rant their commitment to the State Mental hospital, though on account of the lack of a special institution, some have been committed there. These children are under a double handicap, not being so apt as others in solving the problems of life, and being deprived of the opportunity of attending school and mastering the branches of education and the trade which would fit them for life's battles.

which would fit them for life's battles. As yet our state has made no provision for this class of children.

I would strongly urge provision for these unfortunates, by the establishment of a school under such regulations as you, in your wisdom, may deem advisable, where they may be taught the common branches, and trained in such handiwork as will remove at least a portion of the disability under which nature has placed them. As to this school being conability under which nature has placed them. As to this school being con-nected with the public schools or other state institutions, or entirely separate from them, I should like to consult

with you.

Epileptics could also be kept in this institution. It is said that in the country at large one person in every 500 is an epileptic. I think this procountry at large one person in every 500 is an epileptic. I think this proportion does not hold good in Utah; but there are enough of them, in addition to the class here mentioned, to warrant the establishment of an in-

stitution where they can be specially taught and treated.

I am sure that your interest in all classes of the population of the state will prompt you to use your very best judgment in providing for this unfortunate, and at present neglected, class of people. class of people.

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL, Increased Attendance and Big Wind Accounts for the Deficit.

The attendance in this institution has increased some 40 per cent in the past two years, and through this and causes a deficit has befor building and general maintenance. The severe wind which occurred in October, 1906, necessitated repairs for which a deficit was allowed. To make these up, the board asks for a total of \$26,674.92.

\$26,674.92.
On account of increased attendance and expense, and the need of additional land, buildings, books, and general improvements, it is estimated by the board that the amount required during the next two years will be greatly in excess of the sum used in the last two. The total amount asked for, excluding deficits, is \$34.000, less land grant fund. The reasons for each of these appropriations are given in the report, and are ations are given in the report, and are

respectfully submitted to you.

The report names certain improvements in the management of the school, ments in the management of the achool, effected in the past two years, as the installation of the printing plant, the publication of a school paper, the placing of responsibilities upon immates, and others. These are most commendable. Suggestions are also made regarding needed amendments to the law, and your attention is respectfully called and your attention is respectfully called

In connection with the management of the school, I consider the time opportune to suggest in line with the recommendations, that provision be made for the removal of the girl inmates to a building to be provided, at such a distance from those occupied by the boys as to render communication between them impossible. At present between them impossible. At present the two sexes are separated, but they occupy buildings so near each other that perfect isolation is out of the

As to whether this separation would make an additional board of management necessary, your judgment must determine. In my opinion the object could be accomplished with the present board, and without material increase of officers and employes. I shall be pleased to confer with your committees regarding this important matter.

JUVENILE COURTS

As the juvenile court law passed by the last legislature has a bearing on the work of the industrial school, I consider it well to make a statement regarding its object and practical op-eration. The law is by no means per-fect, and many amendments to it may be necessary. Those who administer be necessary. Those who administer the law have made and probably will make mistakes on account of the law being new. But on the whole I am convinced by a careful observation of the work of the juvenile courts that they are a power for good, and their influence in behalf of wayward youth may be almost unlimited. may be almost unlimited.

While a number of young people have een committed to the industrial been committed to the industrial school by these courts, a large number of boys who would sooner or later have found their way there have been turned from evil and placed under infurned from evil and placed under in-fluences through the Morris school, probation, and other agencies, by which their inherent goodness and use-fulness are being brought into promi-nence. Therefore I think that by means of gradual improvements in the law and increased experience in its practical administration, it will become one of the most important agents for reclaiming wayward children and preventing many of them from becoming criminals.

BOARD OF CORRECTIONS.

Report Shows State Prison to be an Excellently Managed Institution.

The administration of the state prison during the past two years has been in every way satisfactory, and the institu-tion is in good condition. There have been no attempts at jail-breaking, and only one serious insurrection has oc-curred. This was met promptly and efficiently, and yet humanely, by War-den Pratt, and the lesson taught by his thorough treatment of the case will not soon be forgotten by those concerned or soon be forgotten by those concerned or

by the other prisoners.

The estimated needs of the state prison for the next two years, including maintenance, gratuities, insurance, immaintenance, gratuities, insurance, improvements, supplies, new cottages, and water supply, amount to \$130,625, and I am strongly in favor of making these appropriations as tabulated in the report of the board, submitted herewith. In connection with securing and perpetuating an adequate water supply for the prison, I respectfully ask you to appoint immediately a special committee to examine into this matter. It is the most important question now affecting the management of the prison. A controversy has arisen with prison. A controversy has arisen with the city of Salt Lake with reference to certain water rights, and I think the time opportune for the appointment of a legislative committee to take up the matter with proper legal advice, and attempt to secupre to the state its

As would be expected, there has been a steady increase of convicts, and with the rapid enlargement of the affairs of the state, and the building up of large enterprises, it seems inevitable that some of the criminal element will come into the state, with the influx of de-sirable citizens. We can therefore look forward to a continued increase of prisoners. For this reason a new cell house is asked for. There are now 220 convicts in the prison, and only 238 cells. As the number of inmates has increased twenty per cent in the last biennial period, it is claimed that this additional room will be needed before the meeting of the next legislature.

This and a number of other recommendations are made in the reason.

mendations are made in the repo are respectfully referred to you for your

STATE INSANITY BOARD. Good Management and Needs of Hospital Receive Attention.

This board has in charge the state mental hospital. Its report shows increase in the number of patients, present under treatment being 353. The institution is in good condi-tion, and the welfare of the patients is being carefully guarded. Strict econ-omy has marked the administration of its affairs, and the finances of the board are well in hand.

The appropriations asked for to sup-The appropriations asked for to support the bospital during the next blen-nial period are segregated under main-tenance; repairs and renewals; insur-ance, new bath building, alterations, etc.; stokers and fire escapes; and re-pairing damage done by storm; and amount to \$145,195. I approve all these or appropriations.
he heading, "alterations" it is

to call your attention to the there is a building known as No. 4." which cost the state 0,000, and has been occupied by "Cottage No. 4," which cost the state portion does not hold good in Utah; but there are enough of them, in addition to the class here mentioned, to warrant the establishment of an insection of the class here mentioned, to warrant the establishment of an insection of the class here mentioned, to warrant the establishment of an insection of the control of the contro

estimated expenditure of \$9,000 is for a duplication of the building erected for men since the last legislature. This building is needed as much as the former one. In this connection I would say that the sanitary condition of the women's lavatories, etc., is bad, and this proposed expenditure would remedy this evil. I urgently recommend that this appropriation be made.

PUBLIC HEALTH.

Marked Improvement in Vital Statistics Over Two Years Ago.

report of the state board health shows untiring efforts in behalf of the people. As a result of these la-bors, the vital statistics of the state show a marked improvement over two bors, the vital statistics of the state show a marked improvement over two years ago. There is a smaller percentage of deaths, and less prevalence of contagious and infectious disases.

There are some particulars in which further improvement should be secured in the near future. One is the more careful supervision of the dairy industry, and the more rigid inspection of sources of meat supply. Greater zeal on the part of the health officers would be very desirable, and the best way to secure it seems to be the allowing of a reasonable remuneration for their work. The condition of sanitation in the public schools needs careful supervision. I am informed that measures for the correction of these defects will be proposed for your action.

In my previous message I called attention to the imperative necessity of providing a better water supply in towns and villages. I wish to emphasize this subject again, and to express my gratification at what has been done. Progress in this direction can not be too rapid.

Progress in this direction can not be too rapid. A course of instruction for the schools is prepared, including sanita tion, hygiene, disease prevention, etc This is also worthy of your careful con-

sideration.

The federal laws on meat inspection. The federal laws on meat inspection, patent medicines, pure food, and kind-red subjects will serve as profitable models for your legislation, and it is most essential that state laws so vital to the health of the people shall be enacted. Regarding tuberculosis, which is becoming more prevalent all the time, the suggeston is made and I approved the suggesion is made, and I approve of it, that provision be made for a place of detention for those afflicted with this disease. It seems to be the only meth-

od of preventing its spread.

I approve of any reasonable and effectional measure for preserving the health of the people, and I commend matters to you for careful consideration

LAW OF MARRIAGE.

Governor is Anxions That it Shall Prevent First Cousins Wedding.

Pending the adoption of uniform laws on marriage, I urge the amend-ment of the present law so as to pro-hibit the marriage of first cousins. This would be accomplished by the substitution of the wbrd "fifth for "fourth" in line 2, Section 4211, Re-vised Statutes, 1898.

BOARD OF PHARMACY.

Since the previous report of this board was made, it has conducted 68 examinations. Of the 43 persons who succeeded in these examinations, 30 were entered as registered pharmacists, and 13 as assistant pharamacists The board is in good condition, and is doing efficient and commendable work

FISH AND GAME.

Annual Fee Proposed for Hunters and For Fishermen.

It is the opinion of experts on fish breeding that not enough attention is paid in Utah to the matter of fish hatcheries. There are enough streams and lakes in the state to furnish all the feath white the first property of the first property the fresh water fish needed for our food

supply, if they were properly stocked with fry, and if hish hatcheries were established at advantageous places. Among these can be named especially Utah lake and Spring lake, both in Utah county. The first of these is particularly adapted to the propagation of black bass; the second, of both black bass and trout. It has been recommended, and I approve the suggestion, that you authorize the establishment that you authorize the establishment of fish hatcheries at the two places named, and elsewhere if deemed advis-

In this connection it has been said In this connection it has been said that Utah lake, which produces fish to the value of only \$10,000 per year, could by being pientifully stocked with bass, be made to produce at least 10 times that amount. In addition, the improved fishing would be an inducement for tourists and sportsmen from various places to come to Utah for that particular sport, and spend their money here, If that is the case, and I see no cause to doubt it, the establishment of fish hatcheries and the improving of Utah lake and other bodies of water as places for fish propagation, even though the initial cost of these improvements were considerable, would be a matter of fi-nancial proudence. I would also recom-mend that an annual fee of at least \$1 be charged resident hunters and fisher-

STATE COAL MINES.

Commissioner Reports Big Decrease of

Casualties in Them. From the report of this officer, it appears that the laws enacted for the protection of underground miners are being more effectively administered each year. As a result not nearly so many casualties are reported as in previous like periods. This is gratifying, as too many the same the done to secure the safemuch cannot be done to secure the safe-ty and welfare of those whose occupa-tion is necessarily so hazardous. For the greater safety of miners, the

inspector recommends some charges in the law, and I heartily approve his sug-gestions. He states that in his opinion the law should prohibit the firing of powder in large mines in the day time. Also that the increase in the application of electricity for lighting, ventilating and the operation of machinery, necessitates the passage of laws to prevent danger from high tension wires.

I also urge, in line with his recom-mendations, that the law be so amend-ed as to apply to metalliferous mines as well as to coal mines; and that it be made to ficlude all coal mines, in-stead of exempting, as at present, mines employing fewer than six men. no doubt the inspector will be pleased to meet with your committees, and make a full statement of his recommendations, if it is though advisable.

IN THE FOOD LINE.

Commissioner Asks for Deputy and an Increase in Salary.

Certain recommendations are made by this officer, and I respectfully refer them to you for consideration: He asks for an increase in salary; He asks for an increase in salary; for a larger appropriation for contingent expenses; for the appointment of a deputy commissioner; the appointment of inspectors, whose total compensation shall not exceed \$1,000 per year; fixing penalties for allowing unsanitary conditions to exist in creameries; the charging of a registration fee of at least \$5, annually, for proprietors of all creameries, and of \$10 per year for manufacturers of and dealers in concentrated commercial feeding stuffs.

per year for manufacturers of and dealers in concentrated commercial feeding stuffs.

A law governing the adulteration of certain articles was passed by the previous legislature, and its operation has been productive of considerable benefit. The present Congress during its long session also passed a law making interstate regulations regarding pure foods. But on account of the fact that the law passed by Congress can not operate effectively on articles retailed within the state, and our law leaves articles of interstate commerce open to adulteration after they have reached the state. I think you should make enactments covering such articles, and protecting the people more fully against imposition.

Imposition.

I give here a partial list of articles in common use which must be pure when imported into the state in bulk, yet may be adulterated before being re-

tailed. And there is indisputable evidence that such adulteration is being carried on, espectially in cases which the present state law does not cover. I speak of maple syrup, olive oil, spices, extracts, jams, jellies, honey, baking powder, liquors, linseed oil and doubtless other articles.

less other articles.

In the case of liquors, the present law seems to make no provision for prohibiting the mixing of inferior with better brands, and the concoction being sold under the name and that the price of the high-grade ingredient. This also holds true of many or all of the other articles. It will be well for you the give careful, consideration to this to give careful consideration to this law, and so amend it that no article of common consumption can be adulterated and foisted upon the public.

AS TO STATE FAIRS.

Suggestion That Name of D. A. & M. Society be Changed.

The Deseret Agricultural and Manufacturing society is reported as being in excellent condition. The most successful state fair in the history of the society was held in 1905, but owing to certain conditions, no fair was held in 1906. It is suggested that hereafter the fair be held biennially, and that the name of the society be changed to "Utah State Fair Association." I approve these recommendations. A request is made for \$20,000 to complete the main building, which has lain in an unfinished condition for more than two years. I think this appropriation

an unfinished condition for more than two years. I think this appropriation should be made.

The other requests of the directors are respectfully referred to you for final action. One of these is for an appropriation of \$500,000 for an intermountain fair in 1907. Certain other amounts are asked for, to be used in making improvements and providing for the running expenses of the association. Your close attention is asked to these items. to these items.

STATE LAW LIBRARY.

According to the report of the state brarian, there have been added to the librarian, there have been added to the state law library during the biennium just past, nearly one thousand volumes bringing the total of books up to 11, 917. The value of this collection to the legal interests of the state is beyoud computation.

SECRETARY OF STATE.

The report of the secretary of state shows that in the 23 months covered by it, fees collected in his office have materially increased over the preced-ing two years, amounting in all to \$123.43.44. The estimated needs of the office for the next two years, exclusive off the secretary's salary, total \$12,900.

Recommendations are made by this officer, which are referred to elsewhere in this message, under such headings as "Insurance," "Medals for Indian War Veterans," "State Bank Examiner," "Revision of Statutes," etc. The information given by the secretary is very valuable, and you will find it of great assistance in your work.

ATTORNEY GENERAL

Makes Recommendations Regarding The Change of Various Laws.

The report of the attorney-general shows a gratifying development in the legal interests of the state. Certain recommendations are made by him regarding amendments to the law, and these are referred to herein. Under the present laws, not a large

enough discretion is left with the sec-retary of state to refuse to accept and file articles of incorporation and issue file articles of incorporation and issue a permit for a concern to do business in the state, if it pay the filing fee. The attorney-general recommends that a greater discretion be given the secretary, to refuse or delay filing the articles and the issuing of permits, pending investigation as to the character of a corporation which he has reason to believe is unsound or of otherwise questionable character. I approve this suggestion, provided the action of the secretary is subject to appeal to such body as you may designate as the proper one to exercise final power in the premises.

A constitutional amendment was submitted to the people by the legislature, and adopted by their vote in November, 1909, regarding the initiative and referendum. No subsequent legislature has acted on this question by virtue of the power conferred by

by virtue of the power conferred by

the adoption of the power conterred by the adoption of the amendment. In the Utah statutes the word "polygamy" is used to designate a crime known in all other states un-der the title "bigamy." As some con-fusion has resulted from this differ-ence in nomenclature the suggestion ence in nomenclature, the suggestion is made, and I approve it, that the law be amended by substituting the word in common use in other states

ABOUT THE WOOLMEN.

State Board of Sheep Commissioners Wants New Quarantine Law. From the report of this board it ap

From the report of this board it appears that through their active and efficient labors the flocks of the state have been practically freed from scab and other infectious diseases. For this service the board is entitled to the thanks of the state. In this work valuable assistance has been rendered by the general government through the bureau of animal industry. The greatest danger to Utah sheep at present seems to be from flocks of other states, some of which are seriously infected some of which are seriously infected with scab. The government is enforc-ing quarantine, however, and this, coupled with the vigilance of our own

inspectors, will doubtless reduce this danger to a minimum.

The conditions in the wool and mutton market during the past two years have been excellent, and the sheepmen are correspondingly prosperous. There is a general tendency to improve the stock both for wool and for mutton, in view of the fact that it will be practically impossible for an increased num-ber of sheep to be sustained in the

The board recommends the enactment of a state law making the quaranting of infected sheep outside the state more effectual; and I am of opinion that this should be done. Suggestions as to the details of this proposed legislation are included in the report, which is submitted to you.

DISEASES OF ANIMALS.

Steps Needed to Sop the Increase of

Various Contagious Ailments.

Information has been received by me that certain diseases of animals are becoming prevalent in the state. This seems to be particularly the case with tuberculosis. And the unfortunate fea-ture of it is that this disease takes a

ture of it is that this disease takes a chronic instead of an acute form, and is therefore not discovered in some cases until many other animals have been exposed; and sometimes not until the infected animal has been slaughtered for food.

It goes without gaying that it is urgently necessary to prevent, as far as possible, the spread of this and other contagious diseases among animals. It appears to me that there are two means of accomplishing this. One is the establishment of a strict system of quarthere are two means of ac-complishing this. One is the es-tablishment of a strict system of quar-antine; the other, the appointment of a state veterinary surgeon. I believe that the first of these provisions would be

NEVER MIND

what brought on your "spell of stomach trouble" but just get a bottle of the Bitters at once. You will notice its beneficial results from the start and that before long your ailments have disappeared.

HOSTETTERS' STOMACH BITTERS is the medicine that has been doing such things for over 53 years and is just as effective today. It cures Poor Appetite, Costiveness, Dyspepsia, Indi-gestion, Colds, Female Ills, or Maiaria.

largely ineffectual without the other. But I am also convinced that under the direction of a skilled veterinary, the farmers and stock-raisers in different sections would, for their own profection, be willing to pay the expenses of local inspection and quarantine, leaving to the state the payment of only the salary of the veterinary.

In framing your legislation on this subject, it may be well for you to consult with the Agricultural Experiment station, as the desper and his assistants have gathered considerable deta along these lines. The state board of sheep commissioners will also doubtless be able to assist you.

less be able to assist you. BOARD OF DENTAL EXAMINERS.

Some difficulty has been experienced by the examiners of applicants for certificates in dentistry, in finding a way of testing their skill in practical work. The suggestion is made by the examiners that this difficulty be overcome by an act permitting these applicants to do practical work required by the examination, with the inmates of the stateprison, where no objection is raised by the prisoners. The suggestion is referred to you for your consideration.

BOARD OF MEDICAL EXAMINERS,

The board of medical examiners reports that it has issued during the pass two years 70 certificates for the prac-tise of medicine and surgery, and 46 for tise of medicine and surgery, and to be obstetrical work. It is evident from the report that the gentlemen composing this board are carefully safeguarding the interests of the people of the state.

IRRIGATION.

Weber River Project Receives Impetus -Reservoir Fund Suggestions.

The state engineer gives a summary of the work done in his department during the biennial period, and presents the pans and needs of the office for the next two years. In my previous message I called the attention of the legislature to the urgent need of pushmessage I called the attention of the legislature to the urgent need of pushing the Weber river project through as soon as possible, for the purpose of applying the law and gaining a safe ground for its permanent operation. It has been the aim of the engineer to carry out this suggestion; but owing to unavoidable conditions the work hes has been the alm of the engineer to carry out this suggestion; but owing to unavoidable conditions the work has been slower than had been hoped. But there is no doubt that so far as the work has progressed, it has been safely within the provisions of the law, and not subject to the attacks that could be made on work done hastily and inconsiderately.

be made on work done hastily and inconsiderately.

For the carrying out of the present plans of the state engineer's office, appropriations aggregating\$17,140,exclusive of the eigineer's salary, will be required. This does not include the incidental and additional work which will probably be called for. In order that the work on the Weber river system may be pushed forward and the law be fully tested by it, I strongly urge that the appropriations asked for be granted. For certain differences still exist between the state and the farmers interested in the waters of the Weber, and the clearing away of these differences awaits a full test of the law.

RESERVOIR FUND.

In line with my suggestion to the pre-In line with my suggestion to the previous leguslature, the engineer recommends that the law governing the use of the reservoir fund be so amended as to permit it to be lent to associations giving proper security, and used by them for the purpose of building reservoirs, whether public or private. By this means this fund, which is now of considerable size, but has been practically useless, could be applied to the purpose for which it was intended. I therefore strongly support this recommendation.

For further interesting data and important recommendations, you are reportant recommendations, you are r spectfully referred to the report itself.

IRRIGATION CONGRESS.

The result of Utah's participation in the recent congress at Boise, is a cause of pride to our citizens. The wiming of the "grand sweepstakes" and other prizes for fruits and of some secondary prizes, is an indication of what we can do in the line of such displays If ary prizes, is an indication of what we can do in the line of such displays. If so much can be done by private citizens without the financial aid of the state, splendid results can be obtained with the use of public funds. Therefore, as the next irrigation congress is to be held at Sacramento, California, this year, I would strongly urge an appropriation for Utah's participation.

Valuable practical results can be seen

priation for Utah's participation.

Valuable practical results can be secured by taking part in such exhibits; and in order that our state's splendid reputation may be made still more secure. I favor adequate provision for this

congress. UINTAH RESERVATION.

Expense Very Heavy in Opening and An Appropriation is Suggested. The opening of the Uintah reservathe opening of the Unital reserva-tion, which occurred in 1905, has placed a heavy expense on Wasatch county, where the reservation lies. As the pop-ulation of that county in its settled por-tions is only 5,000, and the assessed val-uation of its property only two millions, the added burden of making roads and bridges and taking care of indices and bridges and taking care of indigent set-tlers is severely felt. It would seem just to these people for you to make an appropriation to assist them in these directions, pending the formation of a separate county, or the ability of the new settlers to take care of themselves. In this connection, permit me to sug-gest that the law should be so amended as to allow the state to assist officers and detectives in this and other extended counties in apprehending and pun-ishing persons who sell liquor to In-

FOREST RESERVES. Utah's Share of This is Indicated in

Report Made by Government. I am pleased to be able to inform you that a communication was received from the secretary of agriculture in July, 1906, stating that the agricultural appropriation act for 1907, approved June 30, 1906, contains the following provision:

"That 10 per centum of all money reany fiscal year, including the year ending June 30, 1906, shall be paid at the end thereof by the secretary of the treasury to the state or territory in which said reserve is situated, to be expended as the state or territorial legislature may prescribe for the beauty. pended as the state or territorial legis-lature may prescribe for the benefit of the public schools and public roads of the county or counties in which the forest reserve is situated; Provid-ed that when any forest re-serve is in more than one state or territory or county the distributive share to each from the proceeds of said reserve shall be proportional to its area therein; and provided further, that there shall not be paid to any state or territory for any county an amount territory for any county an amount equal to more than 40 per centum of the total income of such county from all other sources."

The same communication contains the information that the approximate income from the various forest reserves in Utah for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1906, was \$97,888.68. Utah's share of this would be \$9,786.86. Doubtless there will be at least an equal income from this source for the coming two years to be provided for by this see. years, to be provided for by this ses-sion. It is necessary that you shall effect such legislation as will secure the application of these funds to the pur-poses for which the Congress intends nem to be used.

NATIONAL GUARD.

Recommends That it be Given \$51,400 For the Next Two Years.

The report of the adjutant-general of the National Guard submitted two of the National Guard submitted two years ago, showed a large decrease in the membership of this organization. I am pleased to state that the report of this officer for the two years just past shows an increase of 30 per cent during that period. The total enrollment at present is 427, as compared with 336 at the end of 4204.

During this period, two encamp-

(Continued on page five.)